S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

September 1986 Published October 1986

SOUTH DAKOTA'S PART-TIME WORKERS ARE A DIVERSE GROUP

Although they do not spend the typical 40 hours per week on their jobs, part-time workers are an important segment of the South Dakota labor force. Approximately 92,000 people in the state worked part-time in 1985. This was 28 percent of all employed South Dakotans in 1985.

Part-time workers are defined as those who work one to 34 hours per week. However, beyond that common factor, part-time workers differ greatly, especially in their reasons for being employed only part-time.

In 1985, there were 55,000 South Dakotans who worked part-time by choice. These workers include people such as students, homemakers who work only part-time so that they can care for their children and semi-retired people who still want to work.

This means that 60 percent of all part-time South Dakota workers in 1985 did so by choice. Nationally, 13.5 million of the 24.7 million part-time workers, or 55 percent, did so by choice.

However, this part-time employment figure of 55,000 in South Dakota is not all-inclusive. Those who worked part-time, but not by choice, must also be considered.

Approximately 19,000 South Dakotans worked only part-time in 1985 due to economic reasons. These people wanted to work full-time, but had to accept part-time employment for economic reasons, or because only part-time employment was available.

Conditions which were directly related to economic conditions and forced some people into part-time employment include decreasing product or service demand and consequential slack work periods, material shortages or the beginning or ending of a certain project (such as in the construction industry).

The diverse employment needs of some unique businesses offer part-time employment to those seeking full-time work, also contributing to the number of employees who are part-time for economic reasons. Some employers need additional, part-time workers in high demand periods, such as retail stores during the Christmas holiday season. Other employers have hired part-time workers in order to extend their business hours in response to customers' needs, such as food stores, hair salons and health service establishments.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In September.....3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment..6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment..7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8

The remaining 18,000 people who worked part-time in South Dakota in 1985 also did so not by choice, but for reasons other than economic. This involves people who usually work full-time but worked only part-time because of unpaid time off for holidays, vacations, illness or work stoppages or because bad weather interrupted their work schedule.

A PROFILE OF PART-TIME WORKERS

Among the 92,000 part-time workers in South Dakota in 1985, females and young people were especially prominent. Female workers, numbering 60,000, made up 65 percent of all part-time workers. There were 32,000 male part-time workers. This closely follows the national pattern, where women make up two-thirds of all part-time workers.

Approximately 41 percent of all South Dakota women who were employed in 1985 worked part-time, while only 18 percent of all employed men worked part-time. This difference reflects the fact that more women than men seek jobs with flexible schedules to accommodate household and childrearing responsibilities.

Approximately 17,000 of the 92,000 part-time workers were age 16-19. This age group, although only eight percent of the entire workforce, constituted 18 percent of all part-time workers. Many of these younger part-time workers are high school and college students.

The number of South Dakota's part-time workers has risen by 4,000 since 1980, just as the number of all employed persons in the state has increased. However, the number of part-time workers in proportion to all employed persons remained stable. Part-time workers made up 27 percent of all employed persons in 1980 and 28 percent in 1985. Also remaining stable was the percentage of part-time by choice workers. Of the 88,000 part-time workers in 1980, approximately 54,000 or 61 percent, worked part-time by choice; while 60 percent of those who worked part-time in 1985 did so by choice.

The number of South Dakotans working part-time for economic reasons increased by 3,000 from 1980 to 1985. This is an increase from 18 percent of all part-time workers doing so because of economic reasons in 1980, to 21 percent in 1985.

Much of this increase can be attributed to the unique employment needs of businesses within certain industries which noted much growth in this period, especially the retail trade and services industries. Also adding to increases among those working part-time for economic reasons were new firms which need a variety of skilled workers, but are not yet established well enough to justify full-time hiring for certain positions.

Part-time employment fulfills the needs of certain types of employers and workers alike. Part-time workers provide employers with the personnel resources they need to get started and to reach production levels required during periods of high demand. Meanwhile, jobs which require less than 35 hours provide employment for those workers whose lifestyles necessitate specially tailored work schedules and temporary employment for those seeking full-time employment.

*The data in the article were taken from the Current Population Survey, a sample survey which provides information on the characteristics of the employed and unemployed of the civilian population 16 years of age and older.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER

South Dakota's nonfarm employment rose to 253,000 in September, up 1,000 from the August level and up 3,300 from the year-ago level.

Over-the-year increases were found in the manufacturing, finance/insurance/real estate and services industries. An over-the-year increase of 4,100 was found in the manufacturing industry, with the durable goods and the nondurable goods sectors noting increases of 1,600 and 2,500 respectively. Additional hiring in the durable goods sector was in response to increased product demand. Much of the 2,500 increase in nondurable goods manufacturing employment is an adjustment of lower employment levels in the fall of 1985 caused by a labor dispute.

Employment in the services industry continued to grow. It is up 1,100 over the year. Much of this increase was found in the medical and health sector. The increasing number of elderly people as the population ages has heightened the demand for long-term health care services. The increasing popularity of outpatient services is also affecting employment within this industry.

Government employment was down 1,300 from September, 1985 levels. This decline was due mainly to the delayed addition to state government payrolls of work study students and other part-time workers, caused by the later starting of school this year.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Over the month, employment increases were noted in the transportation and public utilities industry and in government. The transportation sector noted an increase of 500 over August levels and can be partially attributed to school bus drivers beginning their work year.

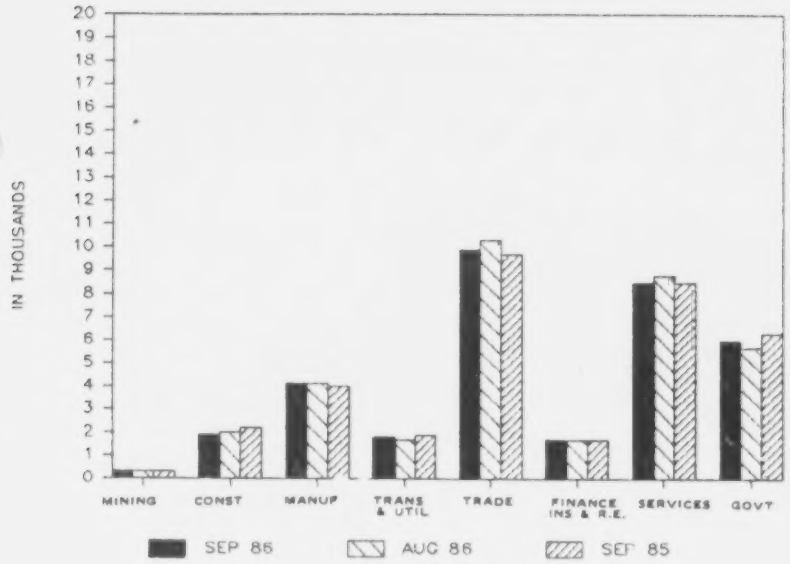
Government employment was up 2,300 over the month. Teachers, custodians, food workers and other school employees added to the employment gain of 3,900 in the local education sector of government and 700 in the state education sector. This offset the loss of seasonal state and local government employees, such as parks and street maintenance workers and summer youth workers.

Employment in the mining industry remained stable, while seasonal declines were noted in the construction, wholesale and retail trade and services industries. An over-the-month decrease of 800 was noted in the wholesale and retail trade industry. Most of this decrease was in eating and drinking establishments and gift shops, which were affected by the winding down of the tourism season.

An over-the-month decrease of 300 was noted in the services industry. Service industry businesses such as hotels, trailer parks and recreation establishments within the hotels, amusement, personal and business services sector were also affected by a tapering off of the tourism season, and noted declines of 800. However, the services industry was credited with an employment gain of 900 in the education, membership and social services sector. Many of these additions were in private schools and colleges and membership-oriented recreation organizations, in which activities accelerate in the fall of the year.

The South Dakota unemployment rate was 3.6 percent in September, down from both the August rate of 4.1 percent and the year-ago rate of 4.0 percent. Approximately 340,400 South Dakotans were employed in South Dakota in September, while 12,700 were unemployed.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	34.2	34.5	34.6	-.9	-1.2
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.9	2.0	2.2	-5.0	13.6
MANUFACTURING	4.1	4.1	4.0	.0	2.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.7	1.9	5.9	-5.3
TRADE	9.9	10.3	9.7	-3.9	2.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES	8.5	8.8	8.5	-3.4	.0
GOVERNMENT	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.3	-4.8

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	September 1986 (1)				September 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	118,244,000	110,229,000	8,015,000	6.8(3)	115,850,000	107,867,000	7,984,000	6.9(3)
South Dakota	353,100	340,400	12,700	3.6	354,400	340,300	14,100	4.0
Sioux Falls MSA	68,714	66,762	1,952	2.8	69,051	66,505	2,546	3.7
Rapid City MSA	38,073	36,683	1,390	3.7	38,819	37,193	1,626	4.2
Aurora	1,575	1,549	26	1.7	1,528	1,493	35	2.3
Beadle	10,203	9,909	294	2.9	10,180	9,805	375	3.7
Bennett	1,674	1,593	81	4.8	1,701	1,605	96	5.6
Bon Homme	3,610	3,562	48	1.3	3,513	3,419	94	2.7
Brookings	13,890	13,290	600	4.3	13,898	13,219	679	4.9
Brown	19,849	19,188	661	3.3	20,031	19,031	1,000	5.0
Brule	2,683	2,600	83	3.1	2,783	2,683	100	3.6
Buffalo	521	444	77	14.8	493	415	78	15.8
Butte	3,901	3,488	413	10.6	3,679	3,562	117	3.2
Campbell	1,155	1,141	14	1.2	1,240	1,156	84	6.8
Charles Mix	4,320	4,131	189	4.4	4,352	4,194	158	3.6
Clark	2,081	2,008	73	3.5	2,085	2,019	66	3.2
Clay	6,495	6,201	294	4.5	6,651	6,352	299	4.5
Codington	11,778	11,309	469	4.0	11,448	10,917	531	4.6
Corson	1,615	1,526	89	5.5	1,768	1,643	125	7.1
Custer	4,136	4,065	71	1.7	4,022	3,917	105	2.6
Davison	8,634	8,501	133	1.5	8,719	8,518	201	2.3
Day	3,511	3,408	103	2.9	3,655	3,499	156	4.3
Deuel	2,217	2,104	113	5.1	2,295	2,190	105	4.6
Dewey	2,067	1,922	145	7.0	2,057	1,924	133	6.5
Douglas	1,780	1,738	42	2.4	1,805	1,741	64	3.5
Edmunds	2,490	2,397	93	3.7	2,519	2,402	117	4.6
Fall River	3,723	3,624	99	2.7	3,786	3,597	189	5.0
Faulk	1,397	1,379	18	1.3	1,382	1,355	27	2.0
Grant	4,244	4,091	153	3.6	4,413	4,220	193	4.4
Gregory	2,582	2,524	58	2.2	2,664	2,574	90	3.4
Haakon	1,216	1,194	22	1.8	1,229	1,202	27	2.2
Hamlin	2,360	2,263	97	4.1	2,440	2,338	102	4.2
Hand	2,171	2,078	93	4.3	2,191	2,164	27	1.2
Hanson	1,531	1,507	24	1.6	1,538	1,507	31	2.0
Harding	839	827	12	1.4	833	825	8	1.0
Hughes	8,543	8,303	240	2.8	8,408	8,117	291	3.5
Hutchinson	4,278	4,181	97	2.3	4,330	4,258	72	1.7
Hyde	959	931	28	2.9	957	932	25	2.6
Jackson	1,799	1,708	91	5.1	1,745	1,700	45	2.6

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

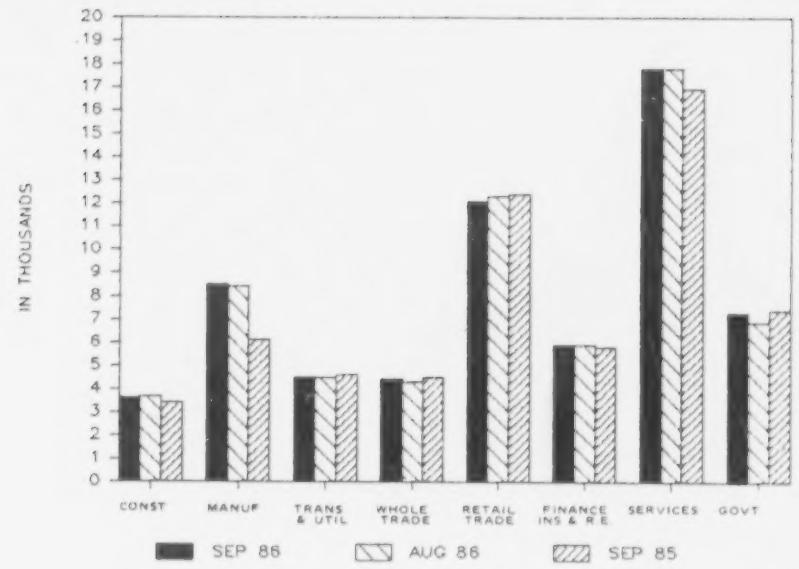
	September 1986 (1)				September 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,263	1,257	6	0.5	1,284	1,264	20	1.6
Jones	718	708	10	1.4	761	718	43	5.7
Kingsbury	3,106	2,939	167	5.4	3,193	3,017	176	5.5
Lake	4,892	4,638	254	5.2	4,904	4,693	211	4.3
Lawrence	9,982	9,462	520	5.2	9,767	9,326	441	4.5
Lincoln	6,920	6,692	228	3.3	6,884	6,632	252	3.7
Lyman	1,646	1,598	48	2.9	1,636	1,575	61	3.7
McCook	2,933	2,842	91	3.1	2,910	2,828	82	2.8
McPherson	1,724	1,696	28	1.6	1,697	1,668	29	1.7
Marshall	2,325	2,269	56	2.4	2,393	2,284	109	4.6
Meade	9,641	9,405	236	2.4	9,332	8,981	351	3.8
Mellette	926	876	50	5.4	897	870	27	3.0
Miner	1,366	1,302	64	4.7	1,382	1,364	18	1.3
Minnehaha	68,714	66,762	1,952	2.8	69,051	66,505	2,546	3.7
Moody	3,406	3,281	125	3.7	3,406	3,271	135	4.0
Pennington	38,073	36,683	1,390	3.7	38,819	37,193	1,626	4.2
Perkins	2,646	2,588	58	2.2	2,691	2,646	45	1.7
Potter	1,645	1,576	69	4.2	1,630	1,564	66	4.0
Roberts	4,585	4,353	232	5.1	4,617	4,418	199	4.3
Sanborn	1,149	1,121	28	2.4	1,235	1,188	47	3.8
Shannon	3,255	2,898	357	11.0	2,923	2,657	266	9.1
Spink	3,794	3,738	56	1.5	3,906	3,804	102	2.6
Stanley	1,584	1,520	64	4.0	1,539	1,590	49	3.2
Sully	924	910	14	1.5	892	880	12	1.3
Todd	2,630	2,408	222	8.4	2,512	2,381	131	5.2
Tripp	3,500	3,407	93	2.7	3,600	3,493	107	3.0
Turner	4,349	4,145	204	4.7	4,313	4,180	133	3.1
Union	5,366	4,973	393	7.3	5,399	5,069	330	6.1
Walworth	3,141	3,010	131	4.2	3,126	3,026	100	3.2
Yankton	10,103	9,752	351	3.5	10,351	9,851	500	4.8
Ziebach	1,004	944	60	6.0	979	926	53	5.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 7.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

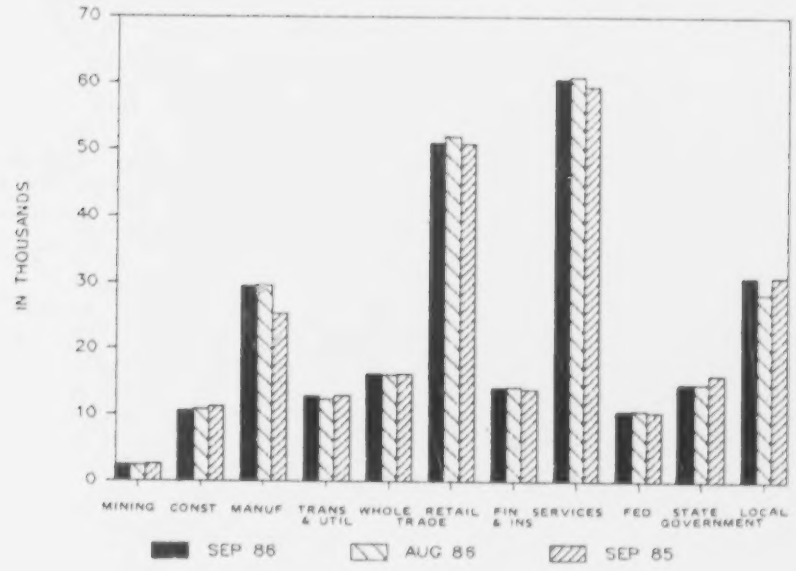
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	64.2	63.9	61.1	.5	5.1
1/ MINING	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION	3.6	3.7	3.4	-2.7	5.9
MANUFACTURING	8.5	8.4	6.1	1.2	39.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.5	4.5	4.6	.0	-2.2
TRADE	16.5	16.7	16.9	-1.2	-2.4
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.3	4.5	2.3	-2.2
Retail Trade	12.1	12.3	12.4	-1.6	-2.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5.9	5.9	5.8	.0	1.7
SERVICES	17.8	17.8	16.9	.0	5.3
GOVERNMENT	7.3	6.9	7.4	5.8	-1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	253.0	252.0	249.7	.4	1.3
MINING	2.4	2.4	2.5	.0	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION	10.6	10.9	11.3	-2.8	-6.2
MANUFACTURING	29.4	29.5	25.3	-.3	16.2
Durable Goods	16.3	16.5	14.7	-1.2	10.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10.0	10.0	8.7	.0	14.9
Nondurable Goods	13.1	12.9	10.6	1.6	23.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	7.6	5.0	.0	52.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.7	12.3	12.9	3.3	-1.6
Transportation	7.7	7.2	7.6	6.9	1.3
Communication	2.8	2.8	3.0	.0	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	67.2	68.0	66.9	-1.2	.4
Wholesale Trade	16.1	16.0	16.1	.6	.0
Durable Goods	7.3	7.3	7.3	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.8	8.7	.0	1.1
Retail Trade	51.1	52.0	50.9	-1.7	.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14.1	14.2	13.9	-.7	1.4
SERVICES	60.6	60.9	59.5	-.5	1.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16.6	17.4	16.4	-4.6	1.2
Medical and Health	23.4	23.6	22.8	-.8	2.6
Educational, Membership & Social	17.2	16.3	16.9	5.5	1.8
GOVERNMENT	56.1	53.8	57.4	4.3	-2.3
Federal	10.6	10.8	10.5	-1.9	1.0
State	14.6	14.6	16.0	.0	-8.8
State Education	6.1	5.4	7.4	13.0	-17.6
Local	30.8	28.4	30.9	8.5	-.3
Local Education	16.8	12.9	16.8	30.2	.0

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	22,374	22,442	18,573	43.1	42.5	40.4
Durable Goods.....	12,902	13,057	11,560	43.0	42.6	41.7
Nondurable Goods..	9,472	9,385	7,013	43.2	42.4	38.4
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	6,621	6,524	4,096	46.9	46.7	39.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	$333.16	$328.95	$298.96	$7.73	$7.74	$7.40
Durable Goods.....	318.63	316.52	308.58	7.41	7.43	7.40
Nondurable Goods..	352.51	346.41	284.16	8.16	8.17	7.40
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	$376.61	$369.86	$280.53	$8.03	$7.92	$7.12

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	328.6	328.0	323.5	.2	1.6
Food & Beverages....	314.6	312.2	301.8	.8	4.2
Housing.....	362.4	361.5	352.9	.2	2.7
Apparel.....	207.0	203.2	205.3	1.9	.8
Transportation.....	301.3	304.7	320.7	-1.1	-6.0
Medical Care.....	437.5	434.8	406.6	.6	7.6
Entertainment.....	274.7	274.4	265.7	.1	3.4

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
Sex, Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
Male	854	1,014	950
Female	859	1,319	1,033
Race, Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
White	1,449	1,855	1,737
Nonwhite	264	478	246
Age, Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
Under 45	1,248	1,673	1,504
Over 45	465	660	479
[2] Industry, Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
Mining	34	18	20
Construction	118	143	175
Manufacturing	346	432	724
Transportation & Public Utilities	81	86	75
Trade	438	645	427
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	77	67	61
Services	478	739	377
Government	141	203	124
[2] Occupation, Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
Professional & Managerial	314	431	297
Clerical and Sales	496	624	450
Services	252	445	204
Processing	51	74	74
Machine Trade	79	100	68
Benchwork	133	203	452
Structural Work	205	226	257
Other	183	230	181
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,713	2,333	1,983
1-2 Weeks	249	302	349
3-4 Weeks	218	232	220
5-14 Weeks	725	1,158	855
15 Weeks & Over	521	641	559

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	1,502	1,166	1,316	28.8	14.1
B. Weeks Compensated.....	7,172	9,457	8,220	-24.2	-12.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$544,634	$759,012	$691,356	-28.2	-21.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$35,981,500	$36,549,800	$30,865,200	-1.6	16.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	8,510	8,327	7,959	2.2	6.9
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	5,128	4,745	3,990	8.1	28.5
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	5,753	6,881	4,571	-16.4	25.9

	September 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$106,631

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	September 1986 People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	63	$11,796
J. Partial Employment.....	116	$13,302

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

In 1985, an average of 329,000 South Dakotans were employed each month. This monthly average remained stable from 1984, when average monthly employment was the highest ever.

In South Dakota in 1985, 53 percent of all counties recorded unemployment rates below the statewide average. Meanwhile, 45.5 percent had unemployment rates above the statewide average. The statewide average was 5.2 percent.

The number of new South Dakota businesses* covered by unemployment insurance in 1985 exceeded the number of those no longer covered, by 6.5 percent.

*Includes newly established businesses covered by unemployment insurance and some businesses which were already in existence but were not previously covered by unemployment insurance.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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